CHAPTER XI.

INSTRUCTION.

Schools, 1883.

In 1882-83 there were 187 Government schools or an average of one school for every six inhabited villages, alienated as well as Government, with 16,380 names on the rolls and an average attendance of 10,470 pupils or 4·49 per cent of 232,869 the population between six and fourteen years of age. Besides Government schools there were fifteen other schools of which nine were maintained by missionaries, and six were private or indigenous schools.

Staff.

In 1882-83, under the Director of Public Instruction and the Education Inspector Southern Division, the schooling of the district was conducted by a local staff 530 strong, including a deputy educational inspector with a yearly salary of £180 (Rs. 1800) aided by an assistant deputy inspector drawing £90 (Rs. 900) a year, and schoolmasters and assistant masters with yearly salaries of £4 16*s.* to £420 (Rs. 48-4200).

Cost.

In 1882-83, excluding superintendence charges, the expenditure on these schools amounted to £9138 6*s.* (Rs. 91,383) of which £2716 2*s.* (Rs. 27,161) were debited to Government and £6422 8*s.* (Rs. 64,224) to local and other funds.

Instruction.

Of the 202 Government and aided schools, 156 taught Kánarese, forty-two Maráthi, and four Hindustáni. Of the 187 Government schools, one, the High School, taught English and Sanskrit to the Matriculation standard, one first grade anglo-vernacular school taught the first three standards only, eight were anglo-vernacular schools that is vernacular schools with an English class, and the rest, 168 boys and nine girls schools, were simple vernacular schools.

Schools.

The Government Belgaum High School was established under the title of the Sardárs' High School by subscriptions from the Sardárs of the Southern Marátha-Country in 1850. After some time the sons of respectable merchants and others were admitted into the school and later on it was made public. Since 1872 it has become a purely Government institution. In the same year the school building, which originally belonged to the Sardárs of the Southern Marátha Country, was made over to Government. In 1882 a public subscription of £600 (Rs. 6000) was raised, which Government doubled, to build two new wings and add a play ground and gymnasium. The school is conducted by one head master and twelve assistant masters and has an average attendance of 155 boys. Boys of all castes who have passed the third Anglo-Vernacular standard are admitted and are taught from the fourth to the seventh or Matriculation standards.

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An agricultural class and a drawing class have also been attached to the school. The monthly fees varies from 3*s.* to 4*s.* (Rs. 1½-2), and the average yearly cost of each pupil is £9 16*s.* 8*d.* (Rs. 98⅓). The Sardárs of the Southern Marátha Country contributed to the school and sent to it their relations and nominees till 1880, when they gave their support to the Rájárám College in Kolháp̃ur, and sent their children there. Besides Government schools, Belgaum had fifteen private schools at the end of 1882-83. Of the fifteen aided schools, of which six were maintained by the London Mission, one was a High School teaching up to the Matriculation standard, three were First Grade European and Eurasian schools, and the remaining six were vernacular schools. Of the six vernacular schools, five were for boys and one for girls. The London Mission High School at Belgaum, which was established in 1832 by the Reverend J. Taylor, teaches to the Matriculation standard. In 1882 the number on the rolls was 314, the average attendance 288, and the monthly fee 9*d.* to 2*s.* (Re.½-1). The London Mission Maráthi boys school at Belgaum was opened in 1842 by the Reverend J. Taylor. In 1882 the number on the rolls was ninety-five, the average attendance sixty-eight, and the monthly fee 3*d.* (2 *as.*). The London Mission Kánarese boys school at Belgaum was opened in 1850 by the Reverend J. Taylor. In 1882 the number on the rolls was ninety-one and the average attendance seventy-one. The London Mission Kánarese boys school at Bail Hongal was opened in 1862. In 1882 the monthly fee was 3*d.* (2 *as.*), the number on the rolls seventy-two, and the average attendance sixty-three. The St. Mary's Pensioners English and Eurasian school for boys and girls at Belgaum was established in 1854. In 1882 the number on the rolls was thirty-five, the average attendance thirty-three, and the monthly fee was 2*s.* (Re.1). The Convent Boys English and Eurasian school at Belgaum was opened in 1868 by the Roman Catholic chaplain. In 1882 the number on the rolls was thirty-one, the average attendance 22·7, and the monthly fee was nothing to 2*s.* (Re. 1) in proportion to the boys' means. The Convent Girls English and Eurasian school at Belgaum was opened in 1868 by the Roman Catholic chaplain. In 1882 the number on the rolls was ten, the average attendance 9·5, and the monthly fees varied from nothing to 4*s.* (Rs. 2) in proportion to the girls' means. The Belgaum Police inspected school was opened in 1863. In 1882 the number on the rolls was fifty-three all constables, and the average attendance 5·8. No fee was charged. The Márutigalli Maráthi girls private aided school at Belgaum is a large and flourishing school. It was opened in 1856 by Mrs. Seton Carr and is supported partly by the Belgaum municipality which contributes £30 (Rs. 300) a year, and partly by the people's contributions. The school has a reserve fund of £150 (Rs. 1500). The monthly charges amount to £4 10*s.* (Rs. 45). In 1882 the number on the rolls was 101 and the average attendance forty-six. No fee was charged. The London Mission Kánarese girls' school at Belgaum was opened in 1875. In 1882 the number on the rolls was seventy-five and the average attendance thirty-five. No fee was charged. The private aided school at Sankeshvar was opened in 1882 by Mr. Sakhárám Náráyan. In 1882 the monthly fees varied from 6*d.* to 1*s.* (4-8

Schools, 1883.

as.) the number on the rolls was 155, and the average attendance 106. The private school at Karikatti in Parasgad was opened in 1865 by Mr. Gurubasáppa Gurushántáppa. In 1882 the number on the rolls was forty and the average attendance thirty. No fees were charged, but the people subscribe £6 (Rs. 60) a year. The private aided school at Shamnevádi in Chikodi was opened in 1877 by Mr. Vishnu Bálkrishna Joshi. In 1882 the number on the rolls was thirty-one, the average attendance twenty-three, and the monthly fees varied from 3*d.* to 6*d.* (2-4 *as.*). The private aided school at Kenjanur was opened in 1881 by Mr. Chanbasáppa Shivalingáppa. In 1882 the number on the rolls was twenty, the average attendance fifteen, and the monthly fees varied from 3*d.* to 1*s.* (2-8 *as.*). The private aided school at Hulkund in Gokák was opened in 1881 by Mr. Datto Shivrám. In 1882 the number on the rolls was twenty-two and the average attendance fifteen. No fee was charged, but the people subscribed £5 (Rs. 50).

Progress, 1830-1883.

The following details show the increased means for learning to read and write offered by Government to the people during the last fifty-three years. The first Government vernacular school was opened at Belgaum in 1830, and the second eight years after in the same town. Two years later, in 1840, a third vernacular school was opened at Gokák, and in 1850 the High School was established in the town of Belgaum. Thus in 1850 there were twelve Government schools in the district. In 1855-56 the number of schools in the district amounted to fourteen[1] one of them being a High School and the rest vernacular schools with 1498 names and an average attendance of 1320. After 1855-56, another vernacular school was opened at Athni in 1856. In 1865-66, the district contained 56 schools, one of them being a High School and the rest, including the Training College, vernacular schools with 4380 names and an average attendance of 3612. In 1875-76 there were schools with 7823 names and an average attendance of 6120. Of these schools, including seven for girls, 129 were vernacular, six were anglo-vernacular, and one was a High School. In 1879-80 there were 164 schools with 9726 names and an average attendance of 6933. In 1882-83 the number of schools had risen to 189, the names to 16,380, and the average attendance to 10,470. A comparison with the returns for 1855-56 gives for 1882-83 an increase from 14 to 187 in the number of schools, and from 1498 to 16,380 in the number of pupils.

[1] The details are:

Belgaum Schools, 1830-1855.

School.	Language.	Year.	School.	Language.	Year.
High School ...	.....	1850	Bidi	Kanarese...	1838
Belgaum ...	Maráthi ...	1839	Bail Hongal ...	Do. ...	1838
Do. ...	Kanarese...	1838	Hukeri	Do. ...	1854
Sadalgi	Maráthi ...	1841	Khánápur ...	Maráthi ...	1843
Gokák	Kanarese...	1840	Jamboti	Do. ...	1849
Saundatti ...	Do. ...	1838	Chikodi	Do. ...	1855
Sampgaon ...	Do. ...	1838	Itgi	Kánarese...	1843

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Girls Schools.

Two Government girls schools were opened in 1867 in Athni and Belgaum. During the six years ending 1873-74 the number of girls schools had risen to seven with 267 names on the rolls and an average attendance of 181. In 1882-83 the number of girls schools was nine with 512 names on the rolls and an average attendance of 252.

Readers and Writers.

The 1881 census returns give, for the chief races of the district, the following proportion of persons able to read and write. Of 791,277, the total Hindu population, 10,322 (males 10,056, females 266) or 1·30 per cent below fifteen and 1939 (males 1922, females 17) or 0·24 per cent above fifteen were under instruction; 708 (males 659, females 49) or 0·08 per cent below fifteen and 21,866 (males 21,724, females 142) or 2·76 per cent above fifteen were instructed; 291,812 (males 145,687, females 146,125) or 36·87 per cent below fifteen and 464,630 (males 217,284, females 247,346) or 58·71 per cent above fifteen were illiterate. Of 66,351, the total Musalmán population, 870 (males 824, females 45) or 1·31 per cent below fifteen and 155 (males 154, female 1) or 0·23 per cent above fifteen were under instruction; 88 (males 77, females 11) or 0·13 per cent below fifteen and 1424 (males 1391, females 33) or 2·14 per cent above fifteen were instructed; 24,944 (males 12,630, females 12,314) or 37·59 per cent below fifteen and 38,870 (males 18,371, females 20,499) or 58·58 per cent above fifteen were illiterate. Of 6337 Christians, 158 (males 92, females 66) or 2·49 per cent below fifteen, and 75 (males 58, females 17) or 1·18 per cent above fifteen were under instruction; 32 (males 15, females 17) or 0·50 per cent below fifteen and 1137 (males 1022, females 115) or 17·94 per cent above fifteen were instructed; and 1764 (males 872 females 892) or 27·83 per cent below fifteen and 3171 (males 1602, females 1569) or 50·03 per cent above fifteen were illiterate:

Belgaum Education, 1881.

	Hindus.		Musalma'ns.		Christians.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Under Instruction.						
Below Fifteen ...	10,056	266	824	46	92	66
Above Fifteen ...	1922	17	154	1	58	17
Instructed.						
Below Fifteen ...	659	49	77	11	15	17
Above Fifteen ...	21,724	142	1391	33	1022	115
Illiterate.						
Below Fifteeen ...	145,687	146,125	12,630	12,314	872	892
Above Fifteen ...	217,284	247,346	18,371	20,499	1602	1569
Total ...	397,332	393,945	33,447	32,904	3661	2676

Pupils by Race.

Before 1855-56 no returns were prepared arranging the pupils according to race and religion. The following statement shows that of the two races of the district the Musalmáns have the larger proportion of their boys and girls under instruction:

Pupils by Race, 1855-56 and 1882-83.

Race.	1855-56.		1882-83.			
	Pupils.	Percentage of Pupils.	Pupils.	Percentage of Pupils.	School-going Population.	Percentage on School-going Population.
Hindus ...	1442	96·26	14,466	88·79	214,510	6·74
Musalmáns ...	56	3·74	1827	11·21	18,359	9·95
Total ...	1498	100	16,293	100	232,869	6·99

Of 15,868, the whole number of boys in Government schools at the end of 1882-83, 2719 were Bráhmans, 5224 Lingáyats, 981 Jains, 439 Kshatris, 106 Prabhus, 472 traders, 1719 cultivators, 1225 craftsmen, 81 shopkeepers, 180 labourers, 211 low castes, 23 miscellaneous; 1807 Musalmáns; 78 Christians; and 3 Pársis. Of 512 the total number of girls on the rolls in 1882-83, 486 were Hindus, 20 were Musalmáns, and 6 were entered as Others.

Schools, 1855-1883.

The following tables, prepared from special returns furnished by the Education Department, show in detail the number of schools and pupils with the rates of fees and the cost to Government:

Belgaum School Return, 1855-56, 1865-66, and 1882-83.

Classes.	Schools.			Pupils.					
				Hindus.			Musalmáns.		
	1855-56.	1865-66.	1882-83.	1855-56.	1865-66.	1882-83.	1855-56.	1865-66.	1882-83.
Government.									
High School	1	1	1	...	140	145	...	2	...
Anglo-Vernacular ...	...	...	9	...	...	322	...	..	13
Vernacular	13	55	177	1442	4153	14,025	56	221	1794
Total ...	14	56	187	1442	4293	14,492	56	223	1807

Classes.	Pupils—continued.						Average Daily Attendance.		
	Pársis.			Total.					
	1855-56.	1865-66.	1882-83.	1855-56.	1865-66.	1882-83.	1855-56.	1865-66.	1882-83.
Government.									
High School	...	17	7	...	159	152	...	136	143
Anglo-Vernacular ...	...	...	6	...	...	341	...	...	247
Vernacular	...	6	68	1498	4380	15,887	1320	3612	10,080
Total ...	...	23	81	1498	4539	16,380	1320	3748	10,470

Classes.	Fees.			Cost per Pupil.			Receipts. Government.		
	1855-56.	1865-66.	1882-83.	1855-56.	1865-66.	1882-83.	1855-56.	1865-66.	1882-83.
Government.				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£	£	£
High School ...	...	3s.	3s. to 4s.	...	8 9 0½	9 16 8	...	727	828
Anglo-Vernacular...	...	...	2s.	...	...	1 16 3	...	...	174
Vernacular	1½d.	1½dto6d.	1½d. to 9d.	0 6 8⅝	0 12 5¼	0 12 3	306	1061	1511
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	306	1788	2513

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Schools, 1855-1883.

Belgaum School Return, 1855-56, 1865-66, and 1882-83—continued.

Classes.	Receipts—continued.								
	Local Cess.			Municipality.			Private.		
	1855-56.	1865-66.	1882-83.	1855-56.	1865-66.	1882-83.	1855-56.	1865-66.	1882-83.
Government.		£	£			£	£	£	£
High School	...	...	14	...	...	24	...	564	836
Anglo-Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	63	...	...	68
Vernacular	...	208	3373	...	...	66	27	684	147
Total ...	...	208	3387	...	...	153	27	1248	1051

Classes.	Receipts—continued.						Expenditure.		
	Fees.			Total.			Inspection and Instruction		
	1855-56.	1865-66.	1882-83.	1855-56.	1865-66.	1882-83.	1855-56.	1865-66.	1882-83.
Government.									
High School	...	63	296	...	1354	1998	...	1153	1295
Anglo-Vernacular ...	...	...	143	...	...	448	...	...	448
Vernacular	109	312	992	442	2265	6089	442	1965	5073
Total ...	109	375	1431	442	3619	8535	442	3118	6816

Classes.	Expenditure—continued.								
	Buildings.			Scholarships.			Total.		
	1855-56.	1865-66.	1882-83.	1855-56.	1865-66.	1882-83.	1855-56.	1865-66.	1882-83.
Government.		£	£			£	£	£	£
High School	...	...	...	...	...	116	...	1153	1411
Anglo-Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	448
Vernacular	...	282	1136	...	...	...	442	2247	6209
Total ...	...	282	1136	...	..	116	442	3400	8068

Classes.	Cost to											
	Government.			Local Cess.			Other Funds.			Total.		
	1855-56.	1865-66.	1882-83.	1855-56.	1865-66.	1882-83.	1855-56.	1865-66.	1882-83.	1855-56.	1865-66.	1882-83.
Government.	£	£	£		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
High School... ...	...	727	828	...	...	50	...	426	534	...	1153	1412
Anglo-Vernacular ...	...	...	174	...	...	...	...	...	274	...	...	448
Vernacular	305	107	1374	...	218	3851	136	968	984	441	1293	6209
Total ...	305	834	2376	...	218	3901	136	1394	1792	441	2448	8069

Town Schools, 1882-83.

A comparison of the present (1882-83) provision for teaching the district town and village population gives the following results. In the town of Belgaum, in 1882-83, eight schools under Government management had 1324 names on the rolls and an average attendance of 956·8. Of these schools, one was a High School, one a first grade anglo-vernacular school, and one a Hindustáni school. The average yearly cost[1] of each pupil in the High School was £9 16*s.* 8*d.*

1 The cost for each pupil shewn in these statements is what the pupil costs the state not what the pupil pays in fees. The rates of fees are given in the School Return page 485.

(Rs. 98⅓); in the other schools it varied from 6*s.* 6*d.* to £3 12*s.* (Rs. 3¼-36). Since 1864, 150, or a yearly average of 7·5 pupils have passed the yearly University entrance test examination from the Belgaum High School.[1] In addition to the Government schools, in 1882-83, nine private or aided schools in the town of Belgaum had 726 names on the rolls, an average attendance of 563·11, and an average yearly cost of each pupil varying from 10*s.* to £2 4*s.* (Rs. 5-22).[2] In 1882-83, the town of Gokák had five schools with 529 names on the rolls, an average attendance of 362, and an average yearly cost for each pupil varying from 7*s.* to 12*s.* (Rs. 3½-6). In the town of Athni four schools had 375 names on the rolls, an average attendance of 267, and an average yearly cost for each pupil varying from 5*s.* 1½*d.* to 14*s.* 10½*d.* (Rs. $2\frac{9}{16}$-$7\frac{7}{16}$). In the town of Chikodi three schools had 337 names on the rolls, an average attendance of 250, and an average yearly cost for each pupil varying from 6*s.* to 12*s.* (Rs. 3-6). In the town of Sampgaon two schools had 166 names on the rolls, an average attendance of 106, and an average yearly cost for each pupil varying from 12*s.* to 15*s.* 6*d.* (Rs. 6-7¾). In the town of Nipáni three schools had 418 names on the rolls, an average attendance of 292, and an average yearly cost for each pupil varying from 8*s.* 3*d.* to 10*s.* (Rs. 4⅛-5). In the town of Sankeshvar one school had 183 names on the rolls, an average attendance of 126, and an average yearly cost for each pupil of 8*s.* 1½*d.* (Rs. $4\frac{1}{16}$). In the town of Bail Hongal three schools had 316 names on the rolls, an average attendance of 197, and an average yearly cost for each pupil varying from 6*s.* 3*d.* to 6*s.* 4½*d.* (Rs. 3⅛-$3\frac{3}{16}$). In the town of Kittur four schools had 611 names on the rolls, an average attendance of 442, and an average yearly cost for each pupil varying from 6*s.* 1½*d.* to 11*s.* 9*d.* (Rs. $3\frac{1}{16}$-5¼). In the town of Nandgad three schools had 463 names on the rolls, an average attendance of 356, and an average yearly cost for each pupil varying from 7*s.* 7½*d.* to 12*s.* 4½*d.* (Rs. $3\frac{3}{16}$-$6\frac{3}{16}$). In the town of Saundatti two schools had 268 names on the rolls, an average attendance of 172, and an average yearly cost for each pupil varying from 9*s.* 7½*d.* to 13*s.* (Rs. $4\frac{3}{16}$-6½). In the town of Murgod one school had 155 names on the rolls, an average attendance of 121, and an average yearly cost for each pupil of 8*s.* 3*d.* (Rs. 4⅛). In the town of Sadalgi one school had 120 names on the rolls, an average attendance of 82, and an average yearly cost for each pupil of 6*s.* 7½*d.* (Rs. $3\frac{5}{16}$). In the town of Manoli one school had 200 names on the rolls, an average attendance of 135, and an average yearly cost for each pupil of 7*s.* 1½*d.* (Rs. $3\frac{9}{16}$). In the town of Hukeri one school had 180 names on the rolls, an average attendance of 119, and an average yearly cost

[1] The details are: 1864, two; 1865, five; 1866, three; 1867, four; 1868, five; 1869, seven; 1870, eight; 1871, eight; 1872, thirteen; 1873, eleven; 1874, eight; 1875, seven; 1876, three; 1877, six; 1878, two; 1879, ten; 1880, ten; 1881, nineteen; 1882, ten; 1883, nine.

[2] Of these one was a high school, three first grade anglo-vernacular schools and one first grade anglo-vernacular school for girls and four vernacular schools. Since 1871, 46 pupils have passed the University entrance examination. The details are: 1871, none; 1872, two; 1873, one; 1874, four; 1875, five; 1876, two; 1877, one; 1878, none; 1879, none; 1880, seven; 1881, five; 1882, four; 1883, fifteen.

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for each pupil of 11*s.* (Rs. 5½). In the town of Yamkanmardi one school had 153 names on the rolls, an average attendance of 104, and an average yearly cost for each pupil of 7*s.* 6*d.* (Rs. 3¾). In the town of Kongnoli one school had 110 names on the rolls, an average attendance of 82, and an average yearly cost for each pupil of 7*s.* 6*d.* (Rs. 3¾).

Village Schools.

Exclusive of the forty-three schools in the seventeen towns of Belgaum, Gokák, Athni, Chikhodi, Sampgaon, Nipáni, Sankeshvár, Bail-Hongal, Kittur, Nandgad, Saundatti, Murgod, Sadalgi, Manoli, Hukeri, Yamkanmardi, and Kongnoli, the district of Belgaum was in 1882-83 provided with 135 schools, or an average of one school for every eight inhabited villages. The following statement shows the distribution of these schools by sub-divisions:

Belgaum Village Schools, 1882-83.

Sub-Division.	Villages.	Population.	Schools.	Sub-Division.	Villages.	Population.	Schools.
Belgaum ...	152	95,780	27	Parasgad ...	124	75,177	18
Sampgaon ...	122	102,108	26	Gokák ...	121	82,722	19
Khánápur ...	205	72,485	15	Athni ...	91	95,780	24
Chikodi ...	222	198,838	40				

Chámbhárs and Mhárs and the boys of other depressed classes are allowed to attend Government schools in a place set apart for them either in the veranda or in the school room. When the local feeling is strongly opposed to this arrangement, the Mhár lads are allowed to attend by night. In Belgaum town a Mhár class of twenty-five boys is taught by a Mhár teacher who was brought up in the Government vernacular school of Eksambi in Chikodi. The class is composed of nineteen boys and eight men and is taught from seven to nine in the evening.

Newspapers.

There are three local papers at Belgaum, the Belgaum Samáchár or Belgaum News published on Monday with an issue of 250 copies, the Karnátak Mitra or the Karnátak Friend published on Wednesday with an issue of 150 copies, and the Jnyán Bodhak or Adviser of Knowledge published on Sunday with an issue of 150 copies. These newspapers contain editorials on miscellaneous topics, private notices, local news, and extracts from other papers. Their circulation is confined to the central and southern divisions of the Bombay Presidency. The rates of yearly subscription vary from 4*s.* to 6*s.* 6*d.* (Rs. 2-3¼).

Libraries.

Belgaum has nine libraries. Except two at Belgaum these libraries are mere reading rooms, containing a few ordinary books and taking in papers only of local interest. In the fort of Belgaum is an excellent Station Library. The Belgaum Native General Library, which has a building of its own, is the oldest institution of the kind in the Belgaum district, having been established in 1848 by Mr. J. D. Inverarity then Collector. It is chiefly maintained on subscriptions raised at monthly rates varying from 6*d.* to 4*s.* (Rs. ¼-2). Its yearly income is about £25 (Rs. 250) which is raised from about eighty-five subscribers. Thirteen papers four English, three Anglo-vernacular, and six vernacular are taken. It also receives free of charge the Educational Record from the Educational

Department. Occasional excessive expenditure is met from the permanent fund of £50 (Rs. 500). The Belgaum municipality has lately presented the library with £10 (Rs. 100) to buy books. It has at present 1036 books, of which 622 are English, 284 Maráthi, thirty-four Sanskrit, thirty-one Kánarese, and sixty-five Gujaráti. Of 622 English books forty-four are books of reference, 136 are historical, 118 scientific, ninety-four classical, 151 novels, and seventy-nine miscellaneous. The library is much used both by Government officials and the more educated class of townsmen.

The following statement gives the details of native libraries and reading rooms:

Belgaum Native Libraries and Reading Rooms, 1882-83.

No.	Place.	Date.	Books.	Newspapers.			Members.	Monthly Fee.	Yearly Income.
				English.	Anglo-Vernacular.	Vernacular.			
									£
1	Belgaum	1848	1036	4	3	6	94	6*d.* to 2*s.*	25
2	Chikodi	1866	90	...	...	...	22	Ditto.	5
3	Nipáni	1875	8	...	3	4	...	Ditto.	5
4	Gokák	1865	62	...	...	2	19	Ditto.	8
5	Athni	1865	60	1	2	7	16	Ditto.	16
6	Sampgaon	1866	264	1	2	8	28	Ditto.	10
7	Khánápur	1868	35	1	2	3	35	Ditto.	5
8	Saundatti	1870	94	1	3	7	24	Ditto.	19